

11-21-1963

Conn Census Vol. 49 No. 9

Connecticut College

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Igor Youskevitch to Appear In 2 Premier Performances

Igor Youskevitch and his newly formed Maryland Ballet Company will appear at Palmer Auditorium on Saturday, November 23, at 8:30 p.m. He will present a program which includes two world premieres.

Mr. Youskevitch was born in 1912 in Pyriatin, a suburb of Kiev, Russia. Although he was active in athletics both at high school and Belgrade Royal University, he eventually went to Paris to study ballet there with well known instructors. In 1938, Youskevitch joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, became that company's premier danseur and made his United States debut at the Metropolitan Opera House. He remained with the company, becoming familiar with the public and the critics until January 1944, when he was inducted into the United States Navy.

In 1946 he became a member of the Ballet Theater and danced the lead opposite such noted ballerinas as Maria Tallchief, Markova, Danilova, Alicia Alonso and Nora Kaye. In 1951 Walter Terry of the *New York Herald Tribune* wrote, "You-ske-vitch provided us with matchless examples of classical dancing. There were in his performing, elegance of manner, impeccable phrasing, and such facility . . . that one was aware only of the beauty of controlled strength and never of the nervous excitement of muscular strain." In 1952 *Cue* magazine called Youskevitch the "top male danseur in America."

Mr. Youskevitch has appeared both in pictures and on television. He now runs his own ballet school in New York and was recently asked to form the Maryland Ballet Company. His daughter Maria will play the part of Juliet in the new ballet "Romeo and Juliet," one of the works to be premiered. Also included on the program will be the New England premiere of "Trance-Formation," *Spectre de la Rose* and the *Pas de Deux* from "Sleeping Beauty."

This will be the only New England appearance this year by Mr.

Youskevitch, sponsored jointly by the Russian Club and the New London Connecticut College Club to benefit scholarship funds.

Quartet to Perform Pieces for Strings

Tuesday, November 26, at 8:30 p.m. in Palmer Auditorium the Connecticut College Chamber Music Series will present the Kroll Quartet. Their program will include: Beethoven's String Quartet in F minor, Op. 95; Prokofiev's String Quartet No. 2 in F major, Op. 92; and Brahms' String Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1.

This group of string players has been in almost continuous association for the better part of twenty years. Mr. Kroll helped found the Musicians' Guild of New York in 1945 and the Quartet played under its patronage for the next eleven seasons. The Quartet has also served as "Quartet in Residence" at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore and has toured extensively in the United States and foreign countries.

William Kroll, violinist, founded and heads the group. He studied with Franz Kneisel, leader of the Kneisel Quartet, famous for a generation as the premier string ensemble of America. William Stone, violinist, has been a member of the Pittsburgh Symphony, the CBS Symphony, and the CBS String Quartet. Harry Zaratsian has appeared as viola soloist with leading orchestras throughout the country. He is also a member of the faculty of Marlboro School of Music in Vermont. Anton Twerdowsky, who plays the violoncello, has appeared in many "first" performances.

Connecticut College students may have heard the Quartet in past summers at the Coolidge Memorial Concerts of South Mountain in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, or at the Berkshire Festival at Tanglewood. The group has recently returned from Berlin, where it performed during the Festival Week.



DANSEUR YOUSKEVITCH

Guest to Talk On Architecture At Convocation

Mrs. Sibyl Moholy-Nagy, professor of architecture at Pratt Institute in New York, will lecture at the Dec. 5 Convocation on "Architecture and the Indivisibility of Design."

Mrs. Moholy-Nagy was born and educated in Germany where her father, Martin Peitzsch, was a pioneer architect and a leader of the German architectural association. The lecturer was married to the late Hungarian educator and artist, Lazzlo Moholy-Nagy, who was the closest collaborator of Walter Gropius in the formation of the German Bauhaus. The purpose of this architectural school, founded in 1919, was to adapt science and technology to art and architecture, integrating them to form something both beautiful and functional.

In 1937, when Hitler began to put a clamp on creativity, Mrs. Moholy-Nagy and her husband moved to Chicago. Here she worked with him at the Institute of Design until his death in 1946. From 1948-1951 she served as assistant professor in history of art and architecture at Bradley University, Peoria, and the University of California at Berkeley. Since then, she has been teaching history and theory of architecture at Pratt Institute.

Mrs. Moholy-Nagy has written numerous articles in various architectural journals as well as

Walker to Give Keynote Talk To 100 Civil Rights Delegates

The long anticipated Intercollegiate Civil Rights Conference, which was planned by the Civil Rights Group in September, will be held on campus on December 6, 7 and 8. Approximately 100 delegates are expected from colleges in New England, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Included on the list of speakers are such prominent names as



RIDER WALKER

Wyatt Tee Walker, Bayard Rustin, William Higgs and Peter Countryman, as well as representatives of SCLC, SNCC, NAACP, and CORE.

Peter Countryman will open the conference on Friday evening with an address in Palmer Auditorium at 8 p.m. Mr. Countryman was the founder and former Executive Director of the Northern Student Movement (NSM).

Saturday's program will be initiated by the keynote address of the conference to be given by Wyatt Tee Walker, Executive Assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At 34, Rev. Walker is second in command of the clergy-led SCLC, one of the most influential of the civil rights organizations. As coordinator of the Freedom Riders, Rev. Walker was jailed twice in 1961, in Mississippi and Alabama. His involvement with this group led to his appointment by Mr. King.

several books, including *Children's Children*, *Experiment in Totality*, and *Native Genius in Anonymous Architecture*.

Professor Moholy-Nagy has lectured at most architectural schools in North America, Canada, England, and West Germany. Her talk promises to be controversial and thought-provoking.

Rev. Russell of East Harlem Church to Speak at Vespers

Sunday, November 24, the Reverend Letty Mandeville Russell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Ascension in East Harlem, New York, will be the Vespers speaker in Harkness Chapel at 7 p.m. The title of her sermon will be "Breaking Down Walls."

Miss Russell, a native of Westfield, New Jersey, was graduated from Wellesley College with a major in Biblical history in 1951; she received a Bachelor of Divinity degree (with honors) from Harvard Divinity School in 1958. In September of the same year Miss Russell was ordained to the Christian ministry by the Presbytery of New York.

The area served by the East Harlem Protestant parish is one of the world's most densely populated, extending from 96th street to 125th street, bounded on the west by Central Park and on the east by the East river. Miss Russell's church—the only one in the parish to be housed in a church building—serves 250 members and has an equal number in its church school.

The Rev. Miss Russell is the author of the *Daily Bible Lessonary* used in the East Harlem Protestant parish. She has recently been appointed a member of the Working Committee on the Department of Studies in Evangelism of the World Council of Churches, and as such will be attending meetings of the Committee this summer in Paris.

The Vespers' music will be performed by the Connecticut College Choir. They will sing "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" by Jo-

hann Sebastian Bach, and "Ye Fields of Light, Celestial Plains," by Johann Wolfgang Franck.

Miss Shine to Talk About Peace Corps

Miss Georgianna Shine will be on campus Monday, Dec. 2 to talk with students who are interested in Peace Corps work. She will deliver a lecture and show a short film on the Peace Corps' activities at 5 p.m. in the student lounge of Crozier-Williams, and will also be available during the day for individual conferences with students.

Miss Shine, who did her Peace Corps work in Ghana, will discuss primitive rites and native customs in Miss Macklin's sociology class and will also speak in Mr. Birdsall's history classes that day.

In January, 1961, Miss Shine graduated from Southern Connecticut State College. She then taught English and sociology at Conrad High School in West Hartford, Conn., until she joined the Peace Corps in June, 1961.

While in Ghana, Miss Shine taught at a coeducational boarding school at which she served both as housemistress for a dormitory of 86 girls and as a physical education instructor. She also was track coach, school librarian, and nurse, and served as adviser to the school newspaper and drama club. As a result of her varied activities, Miss Shine was elected to that school's Board of Governors.

While Miss Shine was in Ghana, she worked with the social welfare department. She also served with the West African Examinations Council in helping to set standards for composition in the area.

After the keynote address, the delegates will attend a series of workshops. Prominent persons in the field of civil rights will conduct these sessions on topics related to their particular activities. Rev. Walker will discuss the direction of the Southern Freedom Movement. Dr. Edwin R. Edmonds, members of the Connecticut Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission will lead a group on the subject of employment of the Negro. Robert Brookins Gore of CORE will discuss the efforts of civil rights groups in voter registration. Gore was coordinator for the Memorial March following the brutal killing of CORE member William Moore. The legal problems connected with civil rights will be presented by William Kunstler, Special Counsel to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., New York lawyer, Percy Sutton, is leading a discussion on urban problems. William Higgs, the only white attorney in Mississippi to take civil rights cases, will discuss political action as an instrument in the movement. A workshop designed specifically for Connecticut College students will be conducted by members of the New London NAACP.

The Conference will close Sunday morning with a panel discussion, "Student Involvement in the Civil Rights Movement." Four representatives from college civil rights groups will participate.

Karin Kunstler is initiator and coordinator, of the Conference.

Charles E. Merrill Trust Awards College \$25,000

The Charles E. Merrill Trust has presented Connecticut College with an unrestricted gift of \$25,000 to be used at the discretion of the Board of Trustees of the College.

The Merrill Trust annually gives financial support to secondary and higher educational institutions, to hospitals, and to welfare and religious programs. The Trust was established by the late Charles E. Merrill, investment banker, who was a founding partner in the firm of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

"AUNTIE MAME!"

ConnCensus

Established 1916

Published by the students of Connecticut College every Thursday throughout the college year from September to June, except during mid-years and vacations.

Second class entry authorized at New London, Connecticut.

<p>REPRESENTED FOR NATIONAL ADVERTISING BY</p> <p>National Advertising Service, Inc. College Publishers Representative 18 East 50 St. New York, N. Y. CHICAGO - BOSTON - LOS ANGELES - SAN FRANCISCO</p>	<p>Member</p> <p>Associated Collegiate Press Intercollegiate Press</p>
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Letters to the Editor

To the editor:

Your editorialist in the issue of Nov. 14 makes it plain she "cannot be totally objective" in her response to Mr. Weinberger, which is of course her privilege. It is obvious, from the tenor of her remarks, that her account of Weinberger's talk is not objective, either.

To choose a title as striking as "Voice from the Left" is already indicative of a certain bias. Weinberger has found an echo precisely in quarters which cannot narrowly be defined by party lines. The editorialist is right in stressing the small audience here. Elsewhere overflow audiences ordinarily listen to him, both on campuses and in churches, etc. However, equating Weinberger with a "dinosaur" is a bit unfortunate, when it may one day dawn on your editorialist that such people represent the future, and a very real and definite future at that, rather than the dim past.

Neither a "saint" nor a fanatic, Weinberger makes it clear to those privileged to hear him, in his always quiet and even, but firm way, that there is no "middle ground" any more where a compromise between his views and more moderate ones might be found. This fact may seem regrettable to many, but hardly warrants casting the man in the role of a Utopian, when he demonstrates very clearly that there are ways in which the fight for racial justice can be advanced in a way both fair and dignified. I am of course referring to the central point made in Mr. Weinberger's initial talk, which your editorialist chose to omit altogether, namely the rehabilitation of sharecroppers through handicraft industries such as the "tote-bags."

No one can deny that there was, and always will be, a considerable gap between Weinberger's own methods in fighting bigotry and those of "white liberals." To say he "demands from us the same kind of action in the field of civil rights which he is taking. He is proposing that we go to jail in repayment of a debt and love of our brothers," is simply not fair. Weinberger challenged each and every one to follow the dictation of his conscience.

Finally, it is saddening to read anything as glib as the journalistic account: "His talk began with the usual references to the non-violent movement in the South contrasted with the brutality of Southern police..." I find it saddening, because it escapes me how any one hearing the calm, dispassionate account by Weinberger of the very real police brutality could fail to acknowledge the man's dignity, no matter how profound the disagreement on policies.

K. Bieber

Protest for Community Fund

To the editor:

Amid the flood of events that rushed upon us last week, one wave escaped with minimum notice. The Community Fund drive reached its dramatic climax, that is, faded out of sight.

Let us recall for a moment, the 'emotion' caused by the presence of this drive on campus. One morning, we found in our mail boxes another representative from the notice department. We glanced at it and threw it away. As we hurried to class, we might have noticed a large sign coloring the landscape in front of Blackstone. We all noticed; some cared. One night a timid knock was heard on our door, followed by: "Will you contribute to Community Fund?" What did we reply? There were those of us who felt quite strongly about the drive, and we answered without hesitation, "Yes" or "No." Others of us answered with the same forcefulness, but for quite another reason. We did not know about Community Fund. We wanted the intruder OUT be-

THIS WEEK

As two sophomores stood in their Eve-nics (the uniforms sported by Eden Rock waitresses) at the door to Crozier, Miss PB bid a hasty retreat from the Snack Shop. In hot pursuit—Miss "We close in 15 minutes." "Miss, MISS you have to clear your table. MISS, come back here and

fore our consciences could be disturbed. So the drive ended and was forgotten.

Is Community Fund really that insignificant? Can we afford to be so heedless? Of course, we feel that charities should be supported, and of course, we don't consciously ignore them. But if the very idea of a Community Fund is to survive on our campus, it must have strong support from each individual. Such support can only be gained if the aims of the drive are known, agreed upon, and, if desired, changed.

Allocation of Funds

Community Fund allocates 75% of its funds to the "Student Friendship Fund." This fund gives scholarship aid to foreign students at Connecticut College. The next largest amount is sent to the World University Service, an organization supported solely by students for the purpose of helping students in other countries obtain a higher education. We also support an organization here in America which helps young Negroes gain a college education which, for them, would otherwise be impossible. We give a sizeable amount to Learned House and to the Red Cross. The rest of the money is contributed to medical research foundations.

It is obvious that most money is contributed to student organizations, and because of this fact, many feel that the emphasis is put in the wrong place. Many feel that more money should be given to Heart and Cancer funds, etc. We are, however, a college community and are endowed, with a particular responsibility by the virtue of our position. This is the time in our life when we do, or should, feel most concerned about students. The World University Fund depends on us, not on foundations or grants. The question does not concern the comparative worth of a student's education vs. cancer research, but it is rather, a matter of our immediate responsibility. It is not likely that we will continue to support the World University Fund after graduation. We are more likely, however, to donate to the Cancer Foundation. Many who wish to give to Cancer now may easily do so. Those who wish to help students later may have lost the necessary interest. Students have also complained that the type of student aid given is not directed toward the best organizations.

It is the failure of the Community Fund that its objectives have not been widely publicized and defended. The underlying principle, however, the support of charity, could not be more worthwhile.

The Community Fund must reach the student in ways other than a knock on the door, and the student body must be there to listen if Community Fund is to succeed

Tessa Miller '66

clear your table!" Miss PB refused to comment. The Eves coolly screamed in wild realization of the perfect advertising gimmick: "You don't have to clear your table at Eden Rock." Too bad that more people were not there to appreciate the beauty of the moment.

We went back to our little messy room, relieved to think of the wonderful freedom of being able to use the abundant Coke machine waiting for us... Happiness is TAB...

This was the week when we had a hopefully unique opportunity to give some serious thought to the role of the University in the outside world. Professor Barghoorn's arrest was probably very unreal to most of us, even though we might have seen "The Manchurian Candidate." On the level that we could think about it, however, we felt pride in the President's quick response to the arrest and what we hoped was a Soviet error. Somewhere between the realm of James Bond and the inner reading rooms of a Soviet Studies department was a Twilight Zone of the very unexpected detention of an American scholar in the Soviet Union. Men whom we had seen at our College, such as Cyril Black of Princeton, were making pertinent comments on this untimely arrest. It occurred to us that the Soviet-American Cultural Exchange Program might be discontinued and that we might really feel the effects of this step backwards. Our reaction was less dramatic than it had been to the Soviet intrusion in Cuba in 1961, but the implications of the arrest touched on the relation between the university and the "world" which at least must have made us think...

Misery is "Select another drink"...

We would balance this great emotional upset with some light reading. We looked for *The Garden Gait*, (Conn Census, November 14) but could not make it swing our way. "We're doing our Christmas shopping at Robert Hale's this year."

Students wandering about the south end of the campus held a rally celebrating the Feeding of the Trees. Relieved to discover that the holes drilled on Tuesday were not the rudiments of a compact putting lawn to rival the north end's pitch and putt range, the girls extolled the liberation of everyone and everything at Connecticut College. For our trees, we truly will go out on a limb.

The signs for the Sophomore Mixer had finally come down. Mixer season was hopefully near its stale climax. Thank goodness we would no longer be tempted to find out what it's really like when 'you have nothing to lose'...

In honor of Harvard-Yale weekend the sophomores were not opening. Eden Rock on Friday night, but on Saturday we were promised a double-feature of entertainment... We could understand the foolishness of opening two nights over Harvard-Yale weekend... misery is not telling anyone what's bothering you... Remember, at Eden Rock you don't have to clear your tables...

UJC

Editorial

Re: Freshmen

By the time this paper is distributed, the Student Organization Committee will have met and voted on a group of proposals submitted by Cabinet asking for liberalization of college regulations. Of these proposals, we are particularly concerned with a petition presented by the Freshman class requesting an extension of hours so that there will no longer be a distinction between regulations pertaining to that class and the rest of the college community. It is our hope that the Committee will approve this change; we would seriously question their purpose in rejecting the proposal.

We can see no reason why the Freshman recommendation would not be acceptable. They ask to be made a part of the college community that they have entered; they ask to be treated as mature individuals able to cope with a 12:00 curfew. They ask, in fact, that the ridiculous stipulations which limit them be lifted. Their request is reasonable, in fact, minimal.

Those who oppose the trend to equalize the regulations on campus have argued that Freshmen are not as mature as the rest of the community, and that they need time to adjust to the new life which they find at college. This is nonsense. It is impossible to generalize about the total maturity of the Freshmen class. It is as absurd to say that all Seniors have attained a high level of sophistication.

In addition, we question the tendency of the college to ease the student into the collegiate social structure, while thrusting her into the full swing of academic life. Freshman courses are notoriously difficult and we throw the newcomer into the world of academia with a hardy "you'd better learn to cope with it all at one time" attitude.

It has been stated that social regulations are not independent of the academic as we suggest, but rather have been instituted so as to protect the student by seeing to it that she have time to study. To accept such an explanation is to lose sight of a major question: the nature of an academic community. We have every right to demand a particular level of academic achievement, we have no right to impose social restrictions to facilitate such development. It is the responsibility of the individual to do required work. We have no right to stipulate that it will be done on weekends of after 11:00 on weekdays.

It seems that this college is preoccupied with an area outside of the academic in which it should have no concern. The Freshman proposal only serves to illuminate the problem. The question which faces us is whether the college has a right to investigate and regulate any area outside of the academic. We do not think so. It is our opinion that any student in a college environment ought to be able to adjust without the guiding hand of the C Book. If she is not aware of her limitations upon arrival, she will learn quickly. The girl who is unable to adjust does not belong in college; we will not suffer from such a loss.

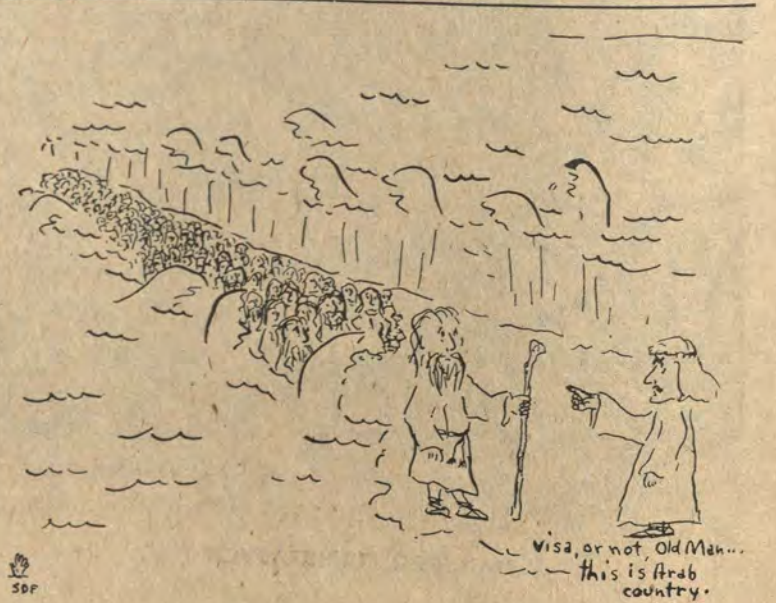
We are pleased that the Freshman class, those very girls whom we are "protecting" realize the absurdity of the situation and have taken at least a first step to remedy the situation. We wonder why they have not pressed further. J.T.M.

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Students Discuss Sociological Aspects of Negro Leadership

Tuesday, November 19, four sociology students under the supervision of Mrs. Vidich of the sociology department, presented a panel discussion on Negro leadership. The panel members were Judy Reich, Wendy Shamburg, Beth Murphy, and Nancy Martin. They approached the topic from a sociological angle in order to gain new insight into the freedom movement as a whole. Questions and discussion followed the prepared reports of the panel members.

Judy Reich dealt with the major organizations of Negro leadership in a report based on Louis Lomax's book, *The Negro Revolt*. The NAACP, with its emphasis on progress through legislation, has many shortcomings. Its action is slow, and fails to affect many people. CORE, on the other hand, is a bold, imaginative organization. It achieves swift results in such areas as the desegregation of bus terminals and buses, by such effective means as freedom rides. According to Lomax, it is too early to tell how effective the Southern Christian Leaders' Conference will be. A loose association of Southern ministers headed by Martin Luther King, its major activities have been in the field of voter registration. SNCC, the students' protestation organization, has been a tremendously vital group. Students, who don't have jobs and socio-economic position at stake, are free to take part in sit-ins and economic boycotts. The student group has been largely responsible for the desegregation of eating places. The most conservative of the organizations, the Urban League, focuses its attention on research and action in housing and unemployment problems of the Negro.

Wendy Shamburg reported on the SCLC and Martin Luther

King, Jr., using his book, *Stride for Freedom* as her reference. She listed the major tenets of King's non-violence philosophy as these: spiritually active, physically passive resistance to injustice; passive acceptance of punishment and suffering; an attitude of *agape* or Christian love; attack against the force of evil rather than against evil-doers; and the conviction that the universe as a whole is on the side of justice. King believes that education and legislation are both valid and necessary ways to freedom. His is an emotional and religious appeal, an appeal to the dignity of the Negro and the guilt of the white man. He has become a symbol to Americans; a leader possessed of the ability to interpret the Negro's feelings to the Negro, and to involve thousands of Northern whites in the Negro's cause. King was the first president of the SCLC, and remains in the foreground of the entire civil rights movement.

Beth Murphy discussed the Black Muslims, using *The Negro Revolt*, "The Moderator," "Time," and "Newsweek" for information. The Black Muslims are a national, white-hating group professing Negro superiority. Their doctrine of total hatred of the white man's so-

ciety requires their withdrawal from all responsibilities of citizenship. It is their belief that the white nations will have annihilated each other by 1970, leaving Africa to rightfully control the world. Fortunately, this group seems to present no real threat. The organization's appeal is very limited, and its membership is small. Very few southern Negroes are connected with it, and it actually derives some of its support from such far right, segregationist groups as the John Birch Society. If the Black Muslims have a positive aspect, it is in that they make the Negro proud of being Negro, and foster a new self-respect.

Nancy Martin commented on the Negro intellectual as represented by James Baldwin, referring to two of his books, *Notes of a Native Son* and *The Fire Next Time*. Baldwin, making use of his freedom as an artist and his power as a great thinker and writer, redefines America's values for a wide audience. The frank and bitter voice of the Negro intellectual, he addresses himself to Negro and white, and offers a path of reconstruction which begins with an honest assessment of the past. For Baldwin, pressure and legislation won't work. The changes must be inner changes, and a society of love, brotherhood and unity is the only answer.

Two College Members Attend Student Conference on Africa

Last weekend Janet Bishop '64 and Susan Gemeinhardt '65 attended a conference on Africa at the University of Maryland. The conference was sponsored by the Collegiate Council for the United Nations, which is a national student organization devoted to building informed student support for the United Nations.

Over two hundred students participated in the conference which opened Friday evening with an address entitled "Neo-Colonialism and Non-Alignment" by Professor Vernon McKay. Professor McKay is the chairman of African Studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

The first speaker on Saturday was Mr. Paul Porter, chief of the U. S. Mission for Economic Affairs in London. The topic of his speech was "Economic Developments in Africa." The second speaker of the morning was Milton Moniz, press attache at the Portuguese Mission of the United Nations. Mr. Moniz presented the Portuguese side of the colonial policies in the African territories of Angola and Mozambique. He showed a film of Angola, photographed by NBC cameramen, to present the side of the Africans in their struggle to overthrow their colonial oppressors.

The afternoon program consisted of an address by Leslie Rubin on "South African Policy." Mr.

Rubin was formerly a member of the South African parliament and an adamant opponent of the apartheid system.

The participants at the conference were then divided into seminar discussions on the following topics: "Psychological Obstacles to African Development," "Pan-Africanism," "Africa's Quest for Unity," and "Two Chinas in Africa" or "Colors of Collision: South Africa."

The banquet speaker was Dr. Augie Brooks, assistant secretary of state of Liberia. The conference adjourned on Sunday, after a final address from Max Lum, president of CCUN.

Battle of The Books

I Domestic Quarrel

"The Winter's Tale" (Cambridge Pocket Shakespeare) sat snug between "Electre" (Giraudoux) and "Voix-du Siecle."

"Baby's still got to cuddle," said an aging Webster's Collegiate.

"Now listen," snapped Electre. "You did a lot of cuddling in your day, too. And you weren't just wanting attention, the way he is. You were out for —" She stopped turning and pulled up a page which was showing. She remembered when Webster's really used to be a glad-book. How he had flirted with the Cassell's — both French and Italian. Even now,

Newsmen Speculate On Russian Arrest Of Prof. Barghoorn

Now that Professor Barghoorn of Yale is back in the United States, the favorite pastime of reporters and government officials appears to be asking why he was arrested. Since it is unlikely that the Soviets will alter their story that the Professor was actually a spy, and similarly, since it is inconceivable that the professor was doing espionage work for the United States, these varying opinions on the real reason for his arrest are of considerable interest, though hardly significant.

The most common speculation on the reason for the arrest is as a result of the timing of the incident. Only a few days before three Soviet citizens and one American were detained in Englewood, New Jersey. The two Russians, who are members of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, have been released and ordered to leave the United States. The third, a driver for a Soviet trading organization, is still being held. Thus, it is possible that the arrest of Professor Barghoorn was intended as retaliation.

The reporters, who attended the news conference given by Professor Barghoorn, seem to favor the speculation that the arrest was "the result of a mammoth boohoo." However, the professor, either out of prudence on answering such questions until having communicated with government

she could imagine what he was thinking when her page had been showing.

"Don't you think he's getting a little old for that? Shouldn't he be out boying with plays his own size, instead of cuddling up between you two, watching your print?"

Webster's was getting irritated, she could tell. It was true, "Othello" and "Petite Anthologie" had been gone ever since they could open and close their own covers. And their other neighbors, the Seven Theban kids, had left the stacks months ago. It was no wonder Winter's Tale wanted to stay around the shelf now.

II The Good Life

"Araby" was a modern short story. Her plot had been formed; she was in, on all the best sellers' lists. Though she would never admit it, this really did thrill her. It almost gave her a swelled cover.

She thought of all the years she'd spent dating all those O. Henrys and Jack Londons—non-descripts. Well, it wasn't every short story who could say, at the age of —, (this was confidential of course,) that she'd just been out with the toughest short story to hit Publisher's Weekly in a long time—"The Battler." "Roman Fever" would be jealous as hell. So would "Sabrina Fair."

officials, or because he genuinely was not capable of answering, declined to comment. Edward Crankshaw, the Soviet specialist for the *Observer* of London, seemed to believe that the arrest was very intentional, but did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Khrushchev was unaware of the events. He speculated that the arrest was possibly the result of a party faction opposed to Mr. Khrushchev and his efforts to consolidate good feelings between the East and West. But more than likely, continues Mr. Crankshaw, the arrest was one of domestic significance and served as a warning to Soviet citizens who have been using the "thaw" to develop their interests in Western ideas and contacts. Mr. Crankshaw is the author of a book, *Khrushchev's Russia*, in which he considers the denunciation of Boris Pasternak's *Dr. Zhivago*. He is well-versed on the internal cultural atmosphere in the Soviet Union and views it as inextricably bound to the political maneuverings of the Communist Party.

One of the most significant aspects of the arrest is the President's actions. President Kennedy acted quickly and decisively. He immediately denied the allegation that the professor was a spy, demanded his release, cancelled negotiations for a new cultural exchange agreement with Russia, and suggested that even the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union was in jeopardy. The actions of the President and the reaction of Americans to the incident are assertions that the individual is still sacred. Neither mass culture nor big government have neglected his significance.

S.E.

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Radio Expands Programming; Features News

Last year an enthusiastic junior, Flora Barth, decided that it was high time to restore Connecticut College radio station, WCNI, to its all important position on campus. By spring, she had mustered a staff of about fifteen girls who worked the various positions of technicians, announcers, and jacks of all trades. These girls used the equipment of the radio station, which had been abandoned some years before. Two old transmitters were set up in a small room on the second floor of Palmer Auditorium. The old turntable, speakers, and microphones were also used to complete the entire setup.

Since last year the variety of programs and the number of broadcasting hours have been increased. Each week, Monday through Friday from 8:00-11:00 p.m. and in the mornings from 7:30-8:00, WCNI broadcasts quality music. This music consists of selections from operas, Broadway musicals, folksongs, chamber, choral, and symphonic music. WCNI scheduling consists of twelve programs which occur at the same time each week.

In a recent interview, Flora mentioned two programs in which she was particularly interested. The first is the news analysis by Assistant Professor Romero, which goes on at 9:00 p.m. Wednesdays. The second is a tentative plan for a program of dramatic readings of student works every Friday at 7:00 p.m. In the future, Flora hopes that WCNI will expand so that it has a booster station for Emily Abbey and Vinal, a record library, a second turntable and a console. The radio staff now consists of approximately thirty girls, under the supervision of the radio director, Flora. The need for help at WCNI is unlimited, the future of the station depends upon the support of the students.

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Negro Law Student Proposes Question: Whites Must Reply

Haywood Burns, a Negro law student at Yale University, began his reply to the question, "Are Negroes pushing too hard?", with a poem. It is the poem I used in the first column of this series—Langston Hughes' *Montage of a Dream Deferred*. It is a poem which, by itself, answers the question.

Burns made no attempt to answer the question. He said that we must understand why and for what the Negro is fighting, and he then left the burden of the answer to us. When we reach an understanding of the 'what' and 'why' involved, we do not have to look any further for the answer. Can the Negro who has suffered injustices since he came to this country in 1619 ever be thought to be pushing too hard for something that should have been his so long ago? I think not.

Sunday's discussion of this topic in the Chapel library began with a chronological history of the Negro protest movement in the South. Mr. Burns, who wrote his senior thesis at Harvard on this subject, traced the movement from its beginnings in 1955 when Rosa Parks, a Negro woman, refused to give her seat on a public bus to a white man. From her protest grew the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott and the non-violent movement of Martin Luther King, Jr. was born.

Student Movement Begins

The student movement began in 1956 in Greensboro, North Carolina where four college freshmen began the sit-in movement. Their initiative caused the sit-ins to "spread like a prairie fire" and non-violent protest had made its mark.

Freedom rides began in 1961. Numerous protest groups grew out of the great protest, "to challenge America to be what it said it was already," and Negroes all over the country determined "to think and be as a man," a right which had been denied them for much too long.

Though the movement was started as a demand for something as small and seemingly insignificant as a bus ride or a ham-

burger, there was something much more valuable and significant at stake—"It was something no less than human dignity."

Gap Still Exists

What we must do, said Burns, is reassess the progress that the American Negro has made. When we do this, we will see that the gap which existed one hundred years ago still exists between the Negro and white in this country. The average Negro can expect to have three years less education than the average white, a life that is seven years shorter than that of the white, and one half the income of the average white. When an absolute scale is the judge of progress, the gap is not evident. Certainly the Negroes' standard of living has gone up since they were emancipated, but the whites' standard, too, has improved at least as much, and in most cases more. We should not be quite as convinced by statistics as we tend to be.

When we see the injustices that are around us, Haywood Burns asks us to question ourselves, to ask, "What difference does it make to me?" And when we realize that the Negroes' problem is everyone's problem, then we must ask ourselves what we can do to alleviate it.

The Negro race has waited a long time for white America to react, to be concerned. Some could not wait any longer, they stopped believing in, and trusting, white America. They rejected America, Christianity, and the white man because they felt rejected by them. The Black Muslims, however, are not nearly a majority. The majority wants the dignity, rights, and freedom that we are keeping from them.

The Freedom Movement has been very successful in its ability to "match the ability to give suffering with the ability to endure suffering." We must respond to centuries of patience with a promise to insure the dignity and freedom which, as Americans and human beings, the Negro race deserves.

This country has on it the burden of making "the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the law of the land and the Supreme Court function to make the American Dream a reality." We all realize, as Mr. Burns emphasized, that "it certainly isn't now!"

K.K.

Dorm Democracy Drags Drearily On

Democracy, Lord and Liberals know, moves slowly, but never as imperceptibly as at a house meeting. This hallowed institution, expressive of student rights and power, is by far the slowest moving thing around. It was recently stressed that the power of the individual student is great indeed, and that the house meeting is the arena into which many new and pressing issues might be thrust. Student power has been likened to the power of the Federal Government by negative analogy at least. Students, rather than be so uncouth as to petition for 2:30 late permission on Saturday nights, ought to accept the fact that this request poses great problems for the Pinkertons and Bell Ladies alike, and ought to refrain from badgering House of Rep; just as the noble citizens of the United States were asked to stop badgering JFK for a tax reduction which despite its attractiveness for all, is not in the best interests of the Nation, i.e.: Let us recognize this basic tenet, that the general will does not necessarily coincide with the general welfare.

This major point having been clarified, the agenda took a small hitch forward. A hitherto unpublicized privilege was brought out: students having faculty members to dinner and wishing juice to be served as an appetif (ick) when none is indicated on the menu, may rush down to the kitchen before dinner to set some out at the table reserved for their guest. It is expected that there may be a sudden rash of invitations to members of the faculty, to 'Diners at the Dorms.'

Democracy has often been called inefficient; it was suggested that the reason that the vacuum cleaners, and hot plates, and hair dryers, and lights are not working well is due to a shortage of power. It is suspected, at least in the case of the vacuum cleaners, that the machines were never any good in the first place, and starving the poor creatures certainly isn't going to help improve them.

In connection with the 'no maid' policy, an inspection team is being sent around sometime between Thanksgiving and Christmas. There have been reassurances that this is only a general survey, so to speak, and not a 'military type' inspection. In other words, if you have four hourlies, three papers, one report and a positively filthy room, don't panic. Just smile sweetly as they go by, and hope for the best. It may be a bit premature, but if there are any repercussions concerning the condition of the rooms, it will be quickly pointed out that the conditions of the bath rooms, which undergo some sort of deluge once a week, is felt to be entirely inad-

Miss Dilley Talks on Africa; Describes Ugandan University

Miss Margery Dilley, head of the government department, showed slides and spoke on her recent trip to East Africa on Thursday, November 14, in Hale Laboratory. During her leave of absence last year Miss Dilley taught on the political science faculty at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda. Miss Dilley was also at Makerere in 1959 and she combined slides she took on her previous visit with those she took last year on Thursday night. Makerere College is one of three branches of the University of East Africa. The other branches are in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanganyika and Nairobi, Nigeria.

Miss Dilley prefaced her comments by saying that there are many levels on which one can talk about Africa, and that she would not speak in depth about her observations. Her remarks covered a wide range of topics concerning newly independent East African nations. The accompanying slides illustrated the great economic diversity in East

Africa, contrasting urban and rural life and the range in progress of Africans.

Describes Tension

In describing the air of tension on the day of Ugandan independence Miss Dilley mentioned the underlying racial conflicts in this new state. The independent Africans now wish to have jobs which have been held by Asians who have been in Africa for two or three generations. Africans are rapidly moving into small civil service positions (such as in post offices and as road supervisors) and are also taking jobs evacuated by Europeans since independence. The tension in this multi-racial state was so great on the eve of independence that many Asian families stayed in their homes in order to guard their families against extreme African nationalists. There was also fear of the behavior of the large crowd celebrating independence. Miss Dilley pointed out that the crowd of 40,000 remained peaceful and good-natured, partly because the Asians had remained at home but also because there is no peculiarity in a large African crowd that would not be true of any other crowd of people.

Miss Dilley commented on various aspects of teaching students in a newly independent nation. She said that it is hard for students to take criticism coming from a European (any white person is considered as a European). Miss Doro, a member of the Connecticut College government department, who is teaching in the same position Miss Dilley held last year has commented on the same problem in her letters to Miss Dilley. While Makerere students did exhibit this arrogance, they also had a great deal of dignity and self-respect as students. One student, for example, was quick to criticize another who had told Miss Dilley a false story about James Meredith leaving the University of Mississippi in order to put her on the spot. Miss Dilley was unable to keep up with the news of the United States since her American papers only arrived in batches once a week. The student was urged to apologize by other students, who explained that students do not make things up but should always try to gain an objective view of issues. Miss Dilley also mentioned that it is "beneath the dignity" of Makerere students to ride bicycles.

Shows Range of Africans

In her slides Miss Dilley showed Africans ranging from tribesmen she met along the road, who bargained to have their pictures taken to her classes in American government. The Makerere students wore similar dresses or slacks, which, Miss Dilley explained were granted to the students by the school and were therefore cut off the same roll of material. The great variegation in East African landscape was apparent in the color slides, which included pictures of terrace farming as high as 45,000 feet as well as vast plains surrounded entirely by individual, rather than ranges of mountains. The uniqueness of African landscape was beautifully captured in pictures of African plane trees which bloom before they form leaves and thus have a very unusual effect. The Africans pictured and described by Miss Dilley ranged from those remaining tribesmen who are still nourished on milk and blood to African women who have been largely Europeanized. Of spectacular interest was a picture of Miss Dilley standing next to an anthill which was at least sixteen feet tall. As Miss Dilley promised, her talk ended up a tree. The final picture was of a family of lions very comfortably sleeping in the branches of a single tree in a Nairobi forest.

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A 12-day tour of Greece (from June 9 to June 21) is also offered preceding the Sarah Lawrence Summer Schools. A Sarah Lawrence faculty member accompanies the group, and the itinerary has been planned to include the most important historical and archeological sites.

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Vice-Presidents Request Boost In Student-Faculty Connections

Dormitory vice-presidents attended a special meeting, Nov. 19, called by Mary Emeny, vice-president of student government, to discuss the possible roles the house vice-president might play in improving faculty-student relations on the house level. Mary presented a suggestion from Dean Noyes that the vice-presidents encourage student-faculty dinners in the house dining rooms and plan programs around these dinners; the programs could be presented by the students or by the faculty themselves.

House vice-president has always been more of a titular office than a concrete job with responsibilities. The vice-president often feels she has really no job at all except that of replacing an absent house president. If the vice-president were placed in charge of organizing a regularly scheduled "dinner with a professor," not only would the job itself be more meaningful, but student-faculty relations could be considerably improved.

The vice-presidents expressed interest in Dean Noyes' suggestion that programs be arranged around the dinner. A student might play the piano for after-dinner coffee; the professor might be asked to discuss a particular topic, both current and appropriate to his field. Mary expressed the interest of the faculty in joining the students for dinner on the conditions that the conversation level be suited to the occasion: neither stiffly formal, as in the classroom lecture, nor trivial, as in the dorm room discussions.

During the discussion, the topic shifted from faculty-student relations to student-student relations. One vice-president noted that there was little inter-dormitory communication. Mary made several suggestions for inter-dorm competitions, which would not only create a stronger dorm unity, but also create an overall unity on campus.

The dormitory vice-presidents

showed interest in the suggestion that students talented in music or art be encouraged to display their talents for the rest of the dormitory. Many encouraged the vice-presidents to ask students to contribute paintings to decorate the stairwells, or to play for teas or after-dinner coffees.

Mary closed the meeting with a final suggestion that women faculty members be occasionally invited for tea in the dormitory room. These professors are interested in finding out how the college girl lives, what she talks about in her room, what her friends are like (those who may not have this teacher for a course). Mary pointed out that this was an ideal situation for getting to know a professor as a person and finding out what she thinks as another woman.

President's Council Relates Classroom To Campus Activity

Is the college experience a vacuum? Is studying a full-time job? Does the academic end at the classroom and library doors, or does it move meaningfully into dormitory life and the social experience? Is there a continuity to education today, or does it stop abruptly at weekends, at vacations, and at the end of the for-

mal four-year pattern? These were some of the questions brought up and discussed Tuesday evening at the home of President and Mrs. Shain at the first meeting of the President's Council. Attending the council were six faculty members and fourteen students: President Shain, Mrs. Shain, Miss Noyes, Miss Royer, Mrs. Smyser, Mrs. Kennedy; Sally Donovan '67, Betty Crowley '67, Tessa Miller '66, Anne Taylor '66, Judy Pickering '65, Patti Olson '65, Hope Batchelder '64, Susan Epstein '64, Judy Milstein '64, Mary Speare '64, Ann Weatherby '64, Ellen Hofheimer '66, Mary Emeny '64, and Joanna Warner '64.

Reference was made to the recent article in the Sunday New York Times Magazine concerning the "tones of life" on today's college campus, and the Council set about the practically impossible task of defining the tone of life on the Connecticut Campus. A lengthy discussion on the value of the introductory survey course proved interesting but was more pertinent to a definition of the Freshman situation than to a statement of the general attitude of all students here. The college

pressures were noted: the lack of time for pure contemplation and relaxation, the pressure of marks for those anticipating graduate school; the increased tendency toward acceleration to "get out of this rat-race as fast as possible"; the "group pressure" resulting in a lack of individualism in classroom discussions, a lack of sincere commitment to a "cause," and, most frightening of all, a lack of pride in personal intellectual concerns and accomplishments.

Today's college student is searching for an image, an identity with his subject, a path which will lead to the true self. The council ended on an optimistic note, suggesting that this establishment of identity and self is the true role of today's college.

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Expert on Employee Welfare To Lecture on Mental Illness

The Science Club and the South-eastern Connecticut Mental Health Association are sponsoring a lecture to be given by Gerald D. Dorman, M. D. The lecture entitled "Mental Health in a Changing and Industrial Community" will be presented in Palmer Auditorium Monday, December 9, at 8 p.m.

Dr. Dorman will speak of the challenge of living in a community which is undergoing rapid change, of the stresses put upon an individual in trying to adjust to that change, and of the effect of changes upon the individual and upon the community.

Dr. Dorman is a trustee of the American Medical Association and a diplomat of the American Board of Preventive Medicine in occupational medicine. He was born in Beirut, Lebanon, to American parents, attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and Harvard University. He is a graduate of the Columbia University Medical School.

He has been medical director in charge of employees' welfare for the New York Life Insurance Company and is at present a vice president of that organization. He has been active on the New York Cancer Research and Grants Commission, a consultant for the National Commission on Health and Medical Care for the White House Conference on Aging in 1961, and chairman of the New York State Workmen's Compensation and Community Medical Services Commission.

Tickets to the lecture are available without cost. They may be obtained at the information office or by contacting Jenny Campbell, Box 150.

Holmes Maintains Record Collection Of Varied Material

Sick and tired of the uninspiring grind of papers and hourlies? One of the best places to pick up a little badly needed "spiritual and intellectual fulfillment" is in the record library at Holmes Hall.

Probably few students realize that Holmes Hall has an extensive record collection which is available to the entire College; students may play records in the listening rooms at almost any time during the week and on week-ends.

The collection, which is being continually enlarged, contains records representing every period in the history of music from medieval plain chant and Renaissance motets to the experimental music of John Cage and the jazz of Ornette Coleman. A short series, "A History of Music in Sound" contains ten albums, each of which is a recording of works representative of important musical periods and idioms, including sections on ancient and Oriental music, the Renaissance, Beethoven, the symphony, and contemporary music, with emphasis on the twelve-tone system.

The library also has a large number of "Archive" albums, only recently published. These records are, as far as can be determined by modern musicological research, authentic performances of music written from the Middle Ages to the Classical Period.

Holmes owns a number of rare recordings by renowned performers and composers of the past. Students may listen to the voices of Enrico Caruso, Nellie Melba, Rosa Ponselle, Antonio Scotti, and

Geraldine Farrar, to name a few, and may hear Rachmaninoff, Paderewski, Poulenc, Gershwin, Bartok, and Stravinsky perform their own works.

Of considerable interest to many students will be the recordings of experimental and electronic music available in the library. The new album "Sounds of New Music" is representative of the recent attempts to create a completely new form of music by the use of pure tones and unusual timbres and sound vibrations. In this recording, conventional instruments such as the piano are "fixed up" to produce new sound and rhythm effects.

Another new record, "The Consort of Musick," has been produced from old manuscripts written for stage plays in England at the time of Shakespeare. Composed for treble lute, Pandora, Cittern, Base-Violl, flute, and treble-violl, the manuscripts represent the first attempt in music to obtain specific sonorities through a particular grouping of instruments. The recording should be of special interest to English majors.

Records are also available for listening in the reading room on the top floor of the library and may be signed out at Crozier-Williams to be enjoyed in the student lounge.

C.M.

Miss J. Shagaloff To Lecture on Role Of NAACP Today

Monday evening, December 2, the sociology department will sponsor a talk by Miss June Shagaloff entitled "The Role of the NAACP in Today's Racial Situation." Miss Shagaloff has been special assistant for education for the NAACP since 1961. She has worked for the NAACP in various capacities for the last thirteen years.

Most of her work has been aimed toward school desegregation. She directs the NAACP public school desegregation drive in the North and West, working extensively in communities in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, and on the West Coast. She has assisted in school desegregation in five southern states.

She has also prepared sociological and other non-legal materials used in legal attacks on segregation. She assisted research on the harmful psychological and educational effects of racial segregation and on effective methods of desegregation. For three years she directed the civil rights program of the Encampment for Citizenship, a training institute for young adults in more effective citizenship participation. A graduate of New York University and an elected member of Alpha Kappa Delta, the national honorary sociological society, Miss Shagaloff is a frequent contributor to educational and sociological publications as well as *The Crisis* and other civil rights periodicals.

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Tuesday, November 26

Chamber Music: Kroll String Quartet Auditorium at 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday November 27

Thanksgiving Recess begins at 10:05 a.m.

Sunday, December 1

Thanksgiving Recess ends at 11:30 p.m.

Monday, December 2

Peace Corps Lecture Student Lounge at 5:00 p.m.

Georgiana Shine, Peace Corps speaker.

"The Role of the NAACP in Today's Situation"

Jane Shagaloff, NAACP speaker Auditorium at 7:00 p.m.

Tuesday, December 3

Boston Symphony Auditorium at 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday, December 4

Amalgo Auditorium at 7:00 p.m.

Thursday, December 5

Convocation—"Architecture and the Indivisibility of Design" Auditorium at 8:00 p.m.

Sibyl Moholy-Nagy, speaker from Pratt Institute.

Friday, December 6

Civil Rights Weekend Main Lounge from 5:00-8:00 p.m.
Auditorium at 8:00 p.m.

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